

HAMMER URGES MERGER AFTER FARE DECREASE

Member of D. C. Committee Says Roads Must Cut Charges.

DECLARES PUBLIC ENTITLED TO DROP

Thinks Congress Opposed To Public Ownership Of Lines.

Lower fares to be followed by a merger of Washington street car companies, or a merger with lower fares as a natural result, is predicted by Representative Hammer, of North Carolina, a member of the house District committee.

"In saying that I am in favor of a 7-cent fare for Washington, said Hammer, 'I do not mean to infer that I would be satisfied with this reduction. I am in favor of any immediate decrease in the fares that would offer relief to the patrons of the street cars, only until such time as a merger of the two lines can be effected. A 7-cent fare if only a reduction of 1 cent, is at least a move in the right direction.'

Urges Peepo Divorce. "A merger, in order to offer a permanent remedy for the present street car situation, must provide for the absolute divorce of the Potomac Electric Power company from the Washington Railway and Electric company," continued Representative Hammer. It should also place the control of the traction companies in the hands of the Capital Traction company, a corporation which has been established to operate the street cars on a paying basis with a reasonable charge for its service.

"The plan should empower the Capital Traction company to issue stock or bonds not in excess of the outstanding bonds of the Washington Railway and Electric company in order that they might acquire the outstanding bonds of the Washington Railway and Electric company. In case the Washington Railway and Electric company should default in the payment of the interest on their bonds it should be provided that the Capital Traction company be allowed to acquire the property and franchises of the Washington Railway and Electric company at a price not to exceed a price which such property and franchises might be sold at a judicial sale."

Monopoly Exists Now. "It seems ridiculous to me," said Representative Hammer, "that the patrons of the Capital Traction company should be asked to pay a fare in excess of that asked by the Washington Railway and Electric company, which is a monopoly, yet by an equalization of fares any good results that might be realized from competition of this kind are neutralized, and as far as the public is concerned, a monopoly exists now, barren of any of the benefits to be derived from one."

"If the Washington Railway and Electric is entitled to a 5-cent fare, then I would be favorably inclined to support a means to grant permission to charge this amount," said the representative, "but if the Capital Traction Company was found to be able to operate on a 5-cent fare, then that is the rate that should be charged."

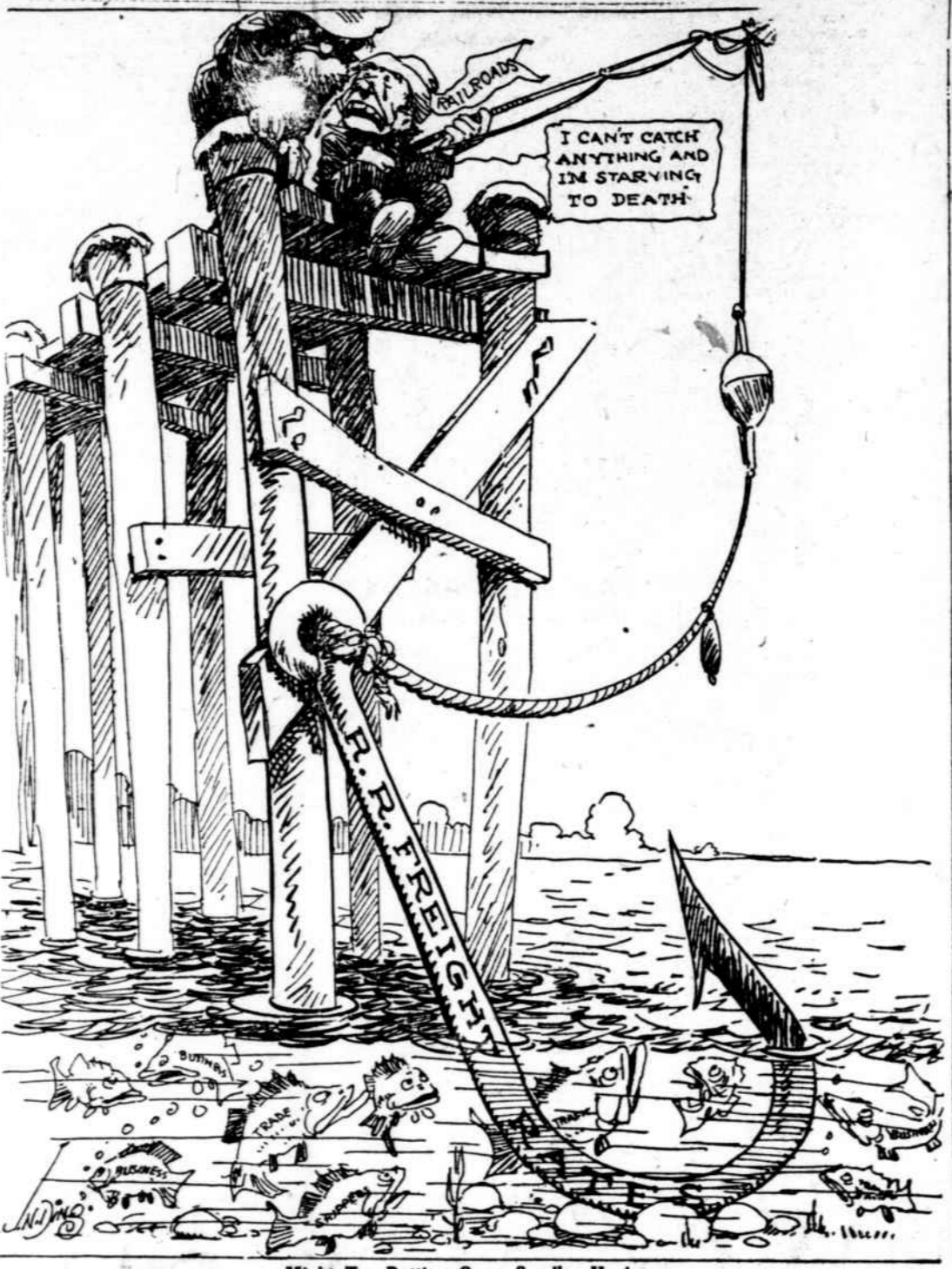
The conditions of the R. & E. is by no means attributable to the Capital Traction Company nor to the general public. It appears to have been brought about through mismanagement of the company on the part of those responsible for its early operations, and it does not seem fair that the public should be charged an excessive fare not only on the lines of the R. & E. but on the lines of its competitor, because of this unfortunate situation."

Favors Public Ownership. "Personally," continued Hammer, "I would like very much to see municipal ownership of the street lines tried here, but much opposition has been offered by congress to such measures. It has been pointed out many times that in the event the city would take over the lines, it would be obliged to pay 50 per cent of a railroad in which they had no interest, owing the fifty-fifty plan now in existence."

Two Killed in Wreck Of Stolen Automobile CHICAGO, June 13.—Two men were killed today when a stolen automobile, driven at furious speed, dashed into a baker's delivery truck. The truck was thrown across the street and upset. Robert Davis, the driver, was pinned under the wreckage and fatally hurt. The collision stopped the stolen automobile so suddenly that Henry Lawson, the negro driver, was pitched to the street, his head striking the pavement. He died a few minutes later. The police believe Lawson was a bandit, using the stolen car to conduct his forays. He died this evening.

Resolution Reported. The Underwood resolution authorizing the appointment of a commission to confer with the Canadian government on the subject of the various governments relative to the exportation of fur skins, which have been reported to the United States committee on the fur trade, was adopted by the senate last session but failed to receive the signature of President Wilson.

DARLING'S CARTOON



Might Try Putting On a Smaller Hook.

ENGINEERS AGREE ON TERMS TO END MARINE STRIKE

Secretary Davis, Benson And Lasker Sign Pact With Union.

"The marine strike is ended," Secretary of Labor Davis announced last night. The announcement came after a day of conferences between Mr. Davis, Admiral Benson, retiring chairman of the shipping board, and A. D. Lasker, who was yesterday sworn in as chairman of the board. The agreement was signed by Admiral Benson, Mr. Lasker, W. L. Brown, president of the Marine Engineers Beneficial association, and Secretary Davis. Last night Mr. Brown notified all locals of his organization to return to their posts, which they left on May 2, when the shipping board put into effect a wage reduction of 15 per cent.

Other Unions Ignored. Private shipowners were not a party to the agreement reached yesterday, which was an agreement of ship cooks and stewards, common seamen, oilers, and firemen, all of whom are on strike. The marine engineers are the most skilled and indispensable of the marine workers, however, and it is generally conceded that other organizations will have to follow their lead if they return to work.

As the shipping board owns four-sevenths of the American merchant shipping, private owners probably will accede to the agreement. The engineers were jubilant that they have secured what they claim to be a point against which both Admiral Benson and the private shipowners held out for weeks—recognition of the union.

This recognition was not made a normal part of the contract, said President Brown, "but to sign an agreement with us is the same as recognition."

The same view that recognition had been accorded the union was expressed by Secretary Davis. The terms of the settlement practically are the same as originally proposed by the shipping board, refused by all unions of seamen. They include: Fifteen per cent reduction in wages; total abolition of overtime; reduction of shore allowances from \$4.50 a day to \$3 for engineers, with corresponding reductions for other crafts. In commenting upon the agreement, Secretary Davis said: "Had the moderate counsels of President Brown prevailed at the beginning of the strike, a settlement would have been reached a month ago which would have been at least 6 per cent better for the seamen."

"It was the radical counsels of two leaders that prevented an agreement and betrayed labor as radical leaders invariably do," Brown refused to comment on the threat of the New York local to oust him from office. In signing the agreement, he said, he felt that he had obtained the best terms possible. Private shipowners will be invited to sign the agreement today.

O, YES! YESTERDAY WAS HOT ENOUGH

Climbed to 102 at the Pennsylvania Avenue Kiosk.

"Is it hot enough for you?" As the mercury climbed to a new heat record for the year yesterday—registering 102 degrees at the kiosk on Pennsylvania avenue and officially announced as 93 degrees by the weather bureau—this was the favorite salutation of the majority of Washingtonians.

Yesterday's temperature officially outdid that of Sunday, which was labeled a "swelterer" by four degrees, and beat the former high mark for the year—which was recorded during the early part of April as 90 degrees—by three degrees. The temperature one year ago is recorded at 82 degrees.

Officials of the local weather bureau predict that the intense heat wave will continue with slight variations throughout the week, with no general rains in evidence. The only relief from the oppressive heat lies in occasional local thunder showers, which may occur at any time, according to the weather forecaster.

The high mark of 102 degrees was recorded at the kiosk at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while the highest official mark of 93 degrees was reached at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. It was 84 degrees at 10 o'clock last night.

BIBLES AND TROOPS ORDERED FOR HAITI

Denby Prescribes Parsons and Courts-Martial for Disorder.

Missionaries and courts martial have been ordered for the general welfare of the people of Haiti with the approval of the Secretary of the Navy Edwin Denby. In separate orders yesterday, Secretary Denby approves of plans by the federal council of churches for evangelization of the Haitian natives by American missionaries and directed the substitution of American military courts martial proceedings for the Haitian courts in the trial of persons accused of instigating disorders, bloodshed, or rebellion, or of libeling members of the Haitian government or the American military forces in the island republic.

Secretary Denby said that for several months in view of approaching elections, the columns of the Haitian press have been filled with speeches of an incendiary character against the American occupation and against officers engaged in enforcing the law. Haitian courts, he said, will not act against anyone for libel or incitement to rebellion or disorder. This has emboldened agitators "until denunciations has amounted to frenzy."

KING OF GERMAN BRIGANDS GOES ON TRIAL FOR CRIMES

Leader of Spring Rebellion and Hero of War Before Court.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and United News.)

By JOHN GRAUBENZ. BERLIN, June 13.—In a courtroom guarded by a strong force of armed men, the leader of the German revolution of the early spring, in which many were killed and huge property and industrial losses entailed, is now on trial for his life—Holtz, the red.

Holtz is the man who led German workmen in the abortive uprising which required the struggling German government to drop its other work and throw all its energy to fighting enemies within the state. This prisoner stood insolent and defiant in the guarded courtroom today, charged with nearly every crime in the calendar, including most of the capital crimes. He got his country into complications with the entente and his acts eventually exerted an influence on the course of the allies in dealing with Germany.

Fear Mob Action. The authorities have an active fear that survivors of Holtz's uprising may make an attempt to deliver the prisoner by an attack on the court. The movement is disapproved by the government. Eighty charges, including brigandage, robbery, high treason, and murder are being heard. But Holtz, instead of answering questions in the manner of a defendant, declared: "I consider myself the plaintiff against the bourgeoisie."

Holtz made a record of patriotic service during the war. The prosecution made no attempt to gainsay this.

Denies Murder Charge. "I am not guilty of murder," said the revolutionary leader. "I merely placed myself at the head of the workers' movement. The workers did not abuse their power. They never robbed—they merely confiscated."

Holtz had to admit that he threatened to exterminate the bourgeoisie entirely if the revolution succeeded. But this was merely a bit of strategy meant to intimidate his social "enemies," and there was never any intention of carrying it through, even though he had found himself in a position to do so. Holtz denied also that the revolt was either instituted or financed by Russian agencies.

Strikes Woman After Refusing To Pay for Drink

After refusing to pay for a bottle of grape juice he had ordered, an unidentified negro yesterday struck Mrs. Lee Chernikoff, old proprietor of a speakeasy at 48 Panton street northwest, with his fist and knocked the woman down. Mrs. Chernikoff was taken to Casualty hospital, where she was treated for lacerations on the head.

POLISH TROOPS REBEL AGAINST KORFANTY RULE

Insurgent Chief's Discipline Over Armed Forces Grows Weaker.

TREASON CHARGED TO NATION'S CAUSE

Guns Trained on House as Disaffected Officers Face Trial.

(Special Cable to The Washington Herald and Chicago Tribune.)

By LARRY RUE.

OPPELN, June 13.—Signs of demoralization in the rebel ranks have come to the notice of the insurgent military leaders. Rumors of important political concessions by the insurgent political chiefs at which is regarded the expense of the masses were spread at the front and in towns in the "Korfanty territory."

While the insurgent executive board headed by Korfanty is known to be acting under orders from Warsaw to liquidate the rebel movement at the earliest possible moment, the armed rebels and farming population will interpret his conciliatory attitude as treason to the popular cause, observers are convinced.

Back Bone Lacking. Murmurs of dissatisfaction at Korfanty's leadership, which is described as lacking back bone, are common in the insurgent camps. Many group commanders have come to general headquarters for the purpose of pointing out that their men are so disgusted that an attempt to deprive them of their arms would be like playing with fire.

One group sent a deputation to tell the high commission that the men committed to the front, destroying everything in their path, and that the politicians continue to play their tricks with foreign capitalists.

Communist agitators are known to be busy fomenting trouble by spreading stories that Korfanty has sold the insurgents to a gang of international financiers. Many have been caught inciting troops against Korfanty's dictatorship, they say, "must be handed over to the communist party for the good of the upper Silesian proletariat."

Mutiny of Officers. Significant of the trend of feeling in a large section of the insurgent forces was the recent mutiny of a group of officers.

Capt. Adolf Hauke, commander of the group, proclaimed himself commander in chief at the moment of the mutiny. He was arrested and committed to trial by court-martial. Hauke was arrested with several fellow conspirators at Korfanty's order, but was released the same day after the entire band had been committed to trial by court-martial.

Before the release was announced a detachment of Hauke's followers surrounded Korfanty's house with machine guns, threatening to hold him prisoner unless he was liberated. When Korfanty assured the men he had freed the prisoners hours earlier, the machine guns were removed.

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BALLOU DEMANDS COMPLETE OUSTER FOR FRATERNITIES

School Head Takes Firm Stand to Banish Secret Orders.

Every fraternity and sorority will be banned in the District high schools unless they are "greatly modified in their character."

This was the statement made by Dr. Frank W. Ballou, superintendent of the District schools yesterday afternoon, at the close of a conference in the Franklin school building with principals of the various District high schools, for the purpose of devising ways and means for the enforcement of the recent ruling by the board of education prohibiting fraternities from participation in school activities.

"I am not guilty of murder," said the revolutionary leader. "I merely placed myself at the head of the workers' movement. The workers did not abuse their power. They never robbed—they merely confiscated."

Holtz had to admit that he threatened to exterminate the bourgeoisie entirely if the revolution succeeded. But this was merely a bit of strategy meant to intimidate his social "enemies," and there was never any intention of carrying it through, even though he had found himself in a position to do so. Holtz denied also that the revolt was either instituted or financed by Russian agencies.

Mechanics Hear Upshaw. Representative W. D. Upshaw, of Georgia, delivered the principal address at the meeting last night of the Anconia council, No. 16, Junior Order United American Mechanics, which was called to celebrate the enrollment of 500 members in the organization. P. C. Webb, past counselor of the national organization, also spoke.

Cloaks of Care Cast Aside As D.C. Bankers Make Merry

Song, Jokes and Laughter Abound When Business Ends for Financial Leaders Among West Virginia Mountains.

By C. F. SHAEFFER.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., June 13.—The first business day of the third annual convention of the District of Columbia Bankers' Association was brought to a perfect close here tonight with the "family dinner," constituting the main social function of the convention.

Col. Robert N. Harper, as president of the association, the latest upon to deliver an address of welcome. He admitted that this address had been prepared in advance by W. W. Spaid, and convulsed the

diners time and again with his rendition. George O. Watson rose to reply, which he did in a most humorous speech, ending by presenting the colonel with a bronze bull as a token of esteem from the bankers of Washington.

Brannan Makes Hit. Thomas W. Brannan made a hit with his witty after-dinner talk. George O'Connor sang several solos in his regular style, which is enough to draw laughter from an audience of hardened first nighters. Mrs. George Watson accompanied him on the piano.

The first business session opened promptly on time, being started by the entire assembly singing "The Star Spangled Banner." Col. Harper then formally opened the meeting with his address in which he described how the bankers' association came into being 20 years ago.

Col. Harper's Speech. "The banker's success," said Col. Harper, "depends upon the prosperity of the community in which he operates. It is therefore his duty as a good citizen to help those who

CONTINUED ON PAGE TEN.

GLOVER RESIGNS RIGGS PRESIDENCY; AILES IS ELECTED

Veteran Financier Made Chairman of Bank Directors.

Charles Carroll Glover resigned yesterday from the presidency of the Riggs National bank. Milton E. Ailes was elected by the board of directors to be the new president.

Mr. Glover was then chosen unanimously to be chairman of the board of directors, which position he agreed to accept.

Mr. Glover was the first president of the Riggs bank, the largest financial institution in the city. He was chosen president when the bank was organized in 1896, as a continuance of the banking house of Riggs and company. Mr. Glover had been the executive head of Riggs and company for more than twenty years.

Other changes in the directorate include the election of Charles C. Glover, jr., as vice president, and R. W. Fleming, now cashier, who was given the title of vice president.

Adopt Resolutions. The formal resolutions passed by the board of directors of the bank, state:

Resolved: "The board of directors of the Riggs National bank have heard with regret the announcement of Charles Carroll Glover, this bank's president, that he desires to retire from the active duties of that office and to have this board accept his resignation therefrom."

"No words are supplied fittingly to express the regret of the board of directors of the Riggs National bank for the services Mr. Glover has rendered it. This bank does not date from its charter as a national banking association. It originated in fact and in substance 25 years ago. As a national institution it has been but a continuance of the banking house of Riggs and company, the name of which, as is the name of the Riggs bank, has been changed. It is inseparably interwoven with all that has made for good and progress in the Nation's Capital. Considerably more than half a century ago, at the age of 13, Charles C. Glover entered the service of Riggs and company. At the early age of 26 he became a partner therein.

Build Great Institution. "Long before that banking institution was transformed into a national association he was its dominant factor. His career as president of the institution is known of all men not only in Washington but throughout the nation. It stands and will stand to his far-sighted wisdom, his untiring industry, his unimpeachable integrity. But, despite the loyal and whole-souled attention that he has given to this bank, of even greater import is that public service which he has always assured him an undying place in the history of our country and its capital city, service."

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SENATOR BLOCKS MINGO WAR PROBE

Investigation by the senate of the disturbances incident to the mine war in Mingo county, W. Va., as proposed in the Johnson resolution, was blocked yesterday by Senator Myers of Montana.

Senator Myers objected on the ground that it proposed interference with state authority. "The senate," he declared, "investigates things under the sun, yet it accomplishes little."

In defense of the measure, Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, its author, denied that it contemplated usurpation of states rights. The purpose, he said, is to learn whether civil liberties have been denied citizens as charged.

Report Attacks Bolshevism. He pleaded for greater co-operation among the farmers and the laborers.

The report of the executive council was devoted largely to an outline of the steps taken in fighting the open-shop movement, and an indictment of Russian bolshevism as an enemy of trade unionism.

The convention will mark time during the next two or three days, while resolutions are being considered and committees finish their work.

Three dead men—the West Indian cane fields—Michael Duveen, inquiry agent—a sinister, seemingly unfathomable mystery. If you like exceptional mystery stories don't fail to—

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HOUSE ADOPTS RESOLUTION TO DECLARE PEACE

Porter Plan Overwhelms Opposition by Vote 305 to 61.

DEMOCRATS BOLT PARTY LEADERSHIP

Conferees Get Measure With Deadlock Almost Sure.

By the overwhelming vote of 305 to 61 the house yesterday passed the Porter resolution declaring the war with Germany and Austria terminated.

The democratic opposition, which began by rallying round the Wilson peace program and the Wilson veto of a declaration of peace, went to pieces in spectacular manner, 49 democrats joining the republican majority on the final roll call. The negative votes were cast by 60 democrats and Representative Kelly, of Michigan, republican.

How long it will be before peace is formally declared remains to be seen. A conference committee will endeavor to harmonize the differing resolutions of the two houses, the senate having provided for the repeal of the declaration of war, while the house proposes merely to declare the war terminated. The house objected that the senate resolution would repudiate the declaration of war.

May Require Compromise. If a deadlock should develop in the conference committee the declaration of peace would be delayed and it might become necessary for President Harding to effect a compromise. The President has been in no hurry up to date, however, to obtain a declaration of peace and the house leaders have furthered his purpose. The senate leaders have been chafing at the delay but will now find they can obtain speeded action only by accepting the house resolution.

When peace is formally declared the question of a treaty with Germany settling war accounts and providing for future amicable relations will come before the house. This shall be done in a separate treaty with Germany or through ratification of the Versailles treaty with reservations in a matter of policy to be determined by the President. While the President has definitely scrapped American participation in the league of nations he indicated in his first message to congress that he regards other parts of the treaty with reservations as affording the most feasible basis of a peace settlement. The irreconcilable senators strongly oppose any ratification of the treaty and even Majority Leader Lodge recently pronounced such action impossible.

Disarmament Rejected. Before the final roll call was taken the democrats made an unsuccessful effort to recommit the resolution with instructions to the conference committee to consider a new measure "requesting and authorizing" the President to enter into negotiations to bring the war to an end by treaty. After consideration by the conference committee it was ruled out on a point of order raised by Representative Rogers, of Massachusetts.

Representative Flood then offered a motion to recommit with instructions to insert a new paragraph in the peace resolution reserving to the United States the right to enter into any kind of a disarmament agreement outside the treaty of Versailles. Republicans who were in the majority on this point voted down—112 to 234.

Follows Party Lines. The debate on the peace resolution was notable chiefly for its close adherence to party lines. The only conspicuous exceptions were the speeches of Representative Burke Cockran, of New York, democrat, who urged adoption of the resolution, and Representative Phil Kelly, of Michigan, republican, who opposed it vigorously. Representative Cockran advocated withdrawal of the American troops from Germany and told his democratic colleagues they were standing on unsound ground in opposing a measure for ending the war.

Representative Burton, of Ohio, former senator, republican, supported the resolution, but also advocated prompt ratification of the treaty of Versailles with reservation.

"The political and economic future of Germany is largely under control of the allies, and no separate treaty can afford an adequate solution of the situation," said Burton. Forty-nine democrats bolted their party leadership and voted with the republicans for adoption of the resolution.

Representatives Almon, Alabama; Aswell, Louisiana; Black, Texas; Blanton, Texas; Carey, New York; Carter, Oklahoma; Collins, Mississippi; Crisp, Georgia; Cullen, New York; Dominick, South Carolina; Driver, Arkansas; Dupre, Louisiana; Favrot, Louisiana; Fulmer, South Carolina; Griffin, New York; Hawes, Missouri; Huddleston, Alabama; Humphreys, Mississippi; Jones, Texas; Kindred, New York; Kuna, Illinois; Larsen, Georgia; Lankford, Georgia; Lazaro, Louisiana; Logan, North Carolina; Lowrey, Mississippi; McKinzie, Oklahoma; Mansfield, Texas; Martin, Louisiana; Mean, New York; O'Brien, New Jersey; O'Connor, Louisiana; Overstreet, Georgia; Park, Georgia; Parks, Arkansas; Quinn, Mississippi; Rainey, Illinois; Rankin, Mississippi; Sandlin, Louisiana; Smithwick, Florida; Sullivan, New York; Swank, Oklahoma; Tague, Massachusetts; Taylor, Arkansas; Ten Eyck, New York; Tyson, Alabama; Upshaw, Georgia; Vinton, Mississippi.

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—Read—

"Three Dead Men"

By EDEN PHILPOTTS

In Next Sunday's Herald